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(arrive) 4 00 — 10 15
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(arrive) 6 15 — —
(leave) 7 30 A M — —
— 8 25 A M — —
— 9 00 A M — —
— 60 — —
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— 2 25 P M — 8 30 A M
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WASHINGTON.

Work Done by Oregon's Representatives in Congress.

HOUSE PASSES PENSION BILLS

Millions Appropriated for that Purpose—New Civil Service Rules—Mrs Emmons Relates Her Madhouse Experience

WASHINGTON Jan 17.—Dolph to day favorably reported a bill for a resurvey of certain townships on Warner lake with an amendment providing for the survey of subdivisions of townships not heretofore surveyed also providing that the survey shall not affect the rights of any claimants to any lands whose claim has been initiated prior to the passage of the act

Dolph also presented a memorial of the Tacoma chamber of commerce praying for the enactment of a bill to pay Indian depredation claims

HERMANN'S MEASURES

Hermann introduced the following amendment to the constitution by adding in part The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state chosen by the people thereof

Also bills for the relief of B F Dowell and the heirs of A C Gibbs granting a pension to James H Colby of Grant's Pass to pay Andrew Clarno of Oregon $7810 for depredations by Indians to pay $1600 to Harness & Osgood of Oregon $37 10 to Mrs Caroline Seaton of Josephine county for supplies furnished the Oregon volunteers and to pay Oregon Indian war claims

BILLS INTRODUCED BY MEMBERS

That all property owned by railroad companies in Washington territory shall be assessed and taxed under the laws of said territory The bill also provides for taxing the right of way of the Northern Pacific railroad in territories of the United States

To enable the city of Pomeroy to levy taxes for building of waterworks and for other purposes

To provide for the operation of a canal between lakes Union and Washington

NOTES

Martin Reed of Mount Tabor died here Saturday at the home of his son and was buried this afternoon The disease was cancer of the stomach He was 66 years old. He left Oregon in November

Voorhees to day made an application at the postoffice department to have the free delivery system extended to Seattle T C J

HOUSE

WASHINGTON Jan 17.—Under the call of states the following bills were introduced and referred

By Morrow of California—Providing that suits by the United States to vacate land or annul any land patent shall not be brought after ten years after the date of the issuance of such patent

By Robertson of Kentucky (by request)—To regulate prosecutions against Indians for crimes committed in the territories

By Findley of Maryland (by request)—To make gold and silver coin legal tender to authorize the issue of legal tender certificates for half gold coin and half silver coin and to provide that the fund for redeeming treasury notes shall be the coin reserve of national banks shall be gold one-half in gold coin and one half in silver coin

By Lovering of Massachusetts—Granting a pension of $5 a month to Walt Whitman Lovering stated that Whitman has made no application for a pension, but that the bill was introduced at the request of a number of the poet's friends in Massachusetts

By Herman of Oregon—Proposing a constitutional amendment providing for election of United States senators by the people of the several states.

By Hayden of Virginia—For the appointment of a commission to represent the United States government at the international centennial commission

By Blanchard of Tennessee—For the construction of a cruising vessel of war of twenty knots speed

By Anderson of Kansas—Calling upon the attorney general for information as to the legal authority under which the directors of the Union Pacific railroad company consolidated that company with the Kansas Pacific company and the Denver Pacific railroad company and reorganized the same under the name of the Union Pacific Railroad company

Belmont of New York introduced a bill to protect American vessels against unwarrantable and unlawful discriminations in ports of British North America The bill authorizes the president to prohibit vessels bearing the British flag and coming from such ports, from entering the ports of the United States or from exercising such privileges therein as may be duly defined. The authorizes the president to forbid the entrance by land from the provinces of British North America of all merchandise also of all cars locomotives or other rolling stock of any railway company chartered under the laws of said province

The call of states having been concluded Townshend of Illinois called up the unfinished business the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the protection of innocent purchasers of patent articles

The people of Georgia however as a matter of privilege called up the conference report on the inter state commerce bill This action on this part aroused the antagonism of the friends of the pal ent bill and of the general pension bills which were booked to follow it and Anderson of Kansas raised the question of consideration against the conference report

The house refused yeas 113 nays 130 to consider the interstate commerce conference report and the house proceeded to vote upon the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to limit the jurisdiction of United States courts in patent cases and to protect persons who without notice are bona fide manufacturers purchasers venders and users of patent articles The motion was lost—yeas 80 nays 156

SIX MILLIONS MORE IN PENSIONS

Mr Matson of Indiana, on behalf of the committee on invalid pensions moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now or may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability not the result of their own vicious habits or gross carelessness which incapacitated them from the performance of labor or in such a degree as to render them unable to earn their support and who are dependent upon their daily labor for support Mr Matson explained the object of the fact according to such pension regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide in pursuance of this act he placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive for such inability to procure their subsistance by daily labor the pension and such pensions shall commence from the date of the filing of an application in the pension office upon proof that the disability then existed and continued during the existence of the same in the degree herein provided This act shall not apply to persons under political disability or to any person whose disease was incurred while engaged in military service against the United States

AMERICAN PENSION BILL PASSED

Fitridge, of Michigan, on behalf of the committee on pensions moved that the rules be suspended and the house concur in the senate amendment to the Mexican pension bill The motion to suspend the rules and concur in the senate amendment was agreed to yeas 245 nays 5 The bill now only requires the presidential approval to become a law It provides that a pension of $8 a month shall be paid to all surviving officers and enlisted men including marines, militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who being only enlisted actually served sixty days with the army or navy of the United States in Mexico or on the coasts or frontier thereof or en route thereto in the war with that nation or were actually engaged in battle in said war and were honorably discharged and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may hereafter be personally named in any resolution of congress for any special service in said war and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men provided that such widows have not remarried and provided that every such officer enlisted man or widow who is or may become subject to any disability or dependence as aforesaid in some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependency herein defined or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Section 4716 of the revised statutes is repealed so far as it relates to this act or to pensioners under this act Adjourned

SENATE

WASHINGTON Jan 17.—Hoar, from the committee on centennial celebration of the constitution reported a resolution that it is expected that the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the constitution will be celebrated in April 1889 by an address to be delivered before the president of the United States and the two houses of congress by the chief justice of the United States to which representatives for foreign governments shall be invited, and that the occasion be further celebrated by suitable civic or military observances details to be settled hereafter Adopted

Edmunds called attention to the bill introduced by him and referred to the postoffice committee providing for a government postal telegraph He would like the committee to report either favorably or unfavorably so that he might try to get the judgment of the senate upon it

The senate bill for the resurvey of certain public lands in Oregon was reported and put on the calendar

The following bills were introduced

By Allison—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City Iowa by the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company

By Walthall—Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to cause the removal of the national quarantine station now located on Ship island in the Gulf of Mexico to some other island in the gulf or such place in the Mississippi delta as may be designated by a board appointed for that purpose and appropriating $17 000 for the establishment of the necessary buildings and appliances on the new station

By Plumb—To grant a right of way through the Indian territory to the Chicago Fort Scott & Texas Railway company

By Delegate Scorbees of Washington territory—Authorizing the taxation of all railroad property in Washington territory including the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

Edmunds offered a resolution making it a standing rule that when a report of a conference committee shall vary with the house conferees shall have been made and the same be under consideration the first question thereon shall be "shall the senate agree to the same?" And that if the report be not agreed to or if a disagreement be reported the senate shall stand in the same way as if no conference had been had thereon If a conference be asked or agreed to by the senate it shall be in order to instruct the senate conferees referred to the committee on rules

On motion of Sawyer the senate proceeded to consider and pass the pension bills on the calendar Forty pension bills principally house bills were passed and then the pension appropriation bill appropriating $75 000 000 was taken up and passed with only a few immaterial amendments

The army appropriation bill was then taken up The bill was passed with a few unimportant amendments

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The senate bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges was taken up as unfinished business

Ingalls characterized the bill as exceedingly crude and imperfect

Vest said that he could not understand the difference between this measure and the Blair educational bill except that one provided for general education and the other for agricultural education Objections to the Blair bill applied with equal force to this bill

Butler said he could see a wide distinction between this bill which he favored and the Blair bill It was refreshing to hear the sentiments expressed by the senators from Kansas and Missouri after the action of the senate on the oleomargarine bill—the treating one industry at the dictation of another—and on the interstate commerce bill the pleuro pneumonia bill, and the Blair education bill If congress were going to appropriate money around he preferred to go in a direction that would be beneficial to farmers. Without action on the bill the pending amendments the sen ate adjourned

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A New Plan Approved by the President for Holding Competitive Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Jan 17.—The president has approved the amendment proposed by the civil service commissioners to rule four of the amended civil service rules, giving the commission authority to appoint the following boards of the civil service examiners

A central board composed of seven members who shall be detailed from the departments in which they may be serving for continuous service at the office of the civil service commission Under supervision of the commission this board shall assign and mark the papers of all examinations or entrance to the departmental service and also of such papers of examination for entry to other the customs or postal service as shall be submitted to it by the commissioners The commission shall have authority to require any customs or postal board to revise the papers of any examination conducted by said board to be examined and marked by the central board The persons composing this board shall be the chief departmental officers

Special boards—These boards shall mark the papers of special examinations for the classified departmental services and shall be composed of persons in the public service residing in the state or territory in which the board is to act

Supplementary boards—These boards shall mark the papers of supplementary examinations for the classified departmental service and shall be composed of persons in the public service

Local department boards—These boards shall be organized at one or more places in each state where examinations for departmental service are to be held and shall each be composed of persons in the public service residing in the state or territory in which the board is to act

Customs board—One for each classified customs district to be composed of persons in the customs service in the district for which said board is to act. These boards shall conduct examinations for entrance to and promotions in the customs service. No person shall be appointed member of any board of examiners named herein until after consultation by the civil service commissioners with the head of the department or office in which the person whom it desires to appoint is serving

It shall be the duty of the head of any classified customs office or classified postoffice to promptly inform the civil service commissioner in writing of the removal or resignation from the public service or on the death of any member of the board of examiners appointed from his office and upon the request of the commission such officer shall state to the commission which of the persons employed in his office he regards as the most competent to fill the vacancy thus occasioned or any vacancy which may otherwise occur, and in making this statement the officer shall mention generally the qualification of each of the persons thus named

The duties of members of special supplementary local departmental, customs or postal board examiners shall be regarded as part of the public duties of such examiner and each examiner shall be allowed time during office hours to perform the duties required of him The civil service commission shall have authority to draft regulations which shall fix and determine the manner of organization of the several boards of civil service examiners here in named, (2) more particularly state the powers of each of said boards and (3) specifically define the duties of the members thereof.

The civil service commissioner shall have authority to change at any time the membership of any of the above named boards of civil service examiners A H

IN A MADHOUSE

Mrs Emmons Tells of her Incarceration in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum

WASHINGTON Jan 17.—Mrs Emmons continued her story to-day beginning with her experience at the Bloomingdale asylum When she was brought there Dr Nichols was absent and did not return for nearly a month Meanwhile Dr Brown had tried to make her take medicine, which she believed was for poison, but finally deceived the nurse and concealed the medicine and began then to get better Dr Brown discovered that she had not taken it and came to her and said he would make her take it and talked of stomach pumps and things of that kind She said she made up her mind that he could not make her take it

Well she went on and was stronger than I but I made him take one dose of that medicine He took it and I did not see him for three weeks When he came back he was like a cur that had been whipped and knew that he could not do the same thing again

She said that while in the hospital she tried to forget, or not to hear the shrieks of the people who were really mad, as she tried to amuse and help the poor people around her That she said was called a delusion, a want of appreciation of my own self But it was not It was because I did not want to go mad By helping to amuse others I could forget my own trouble

At night when I wished to sleep she went on I heard the shrieks as of those who were really mad and then I decided that I must have sleep or go mad myself She said that the lights used to be put out at 9 P M In order to have something to occupy her mind she learned to write in the dark She used to write little stories and every kind of nonsense that came into her head

Mrs Emmons then gave an account of her removal to the Butler hospital at Providence her release and her return to Washington

The Testimony of a Physician

James Beecher M D of Shoreville Iowa says For several years I have been using Dr Bull's Cough Balsam called it Bull's Cough Balsam and for the LUNGS and all diseases of the throat and lungs I have found it the best remedy I ever used and have sold more of it than of all other cough remedies combined

THE LEGISLATURE.

Effort to Prevent Future Appointment of Ring Committees.

SWAMP LAND INVESTIGATION

A Committee to Visit Astoria and Study up the Fishing Interests of the State—Railroad Bills Introduced

SALEM Jan 17.—The most important proceeding in the senate to day was the discussion by Lee Sigler and Weather ord of Lee's proposition to make the five leading senate committees the judiciary ways and means public lands assessment and taxation and railways elective by ballot. Of course there was no thought of disturbing the arrangement of the present session Mr Lee's idea being simply to establish the elective principle for the convenience of future legislatures with the hope of avoiding the strife and ill feeling which at every session went out of the ballot over organization Thursday session was entirely friendly and the motion by Weatherford to postpone was not in order to kill the measure but to give time for further consideration It will be taken up at a future day but stands small chance of success as it will in all likelihood be opposed by the forces which elected Carson and which hopes to control future legislation as it does this

The bottom facts of the deal made by the ring making Carson drop out one at a time It appears that Gray of Clatsop was promised the chairmanship of the commerce committee in consideration of his support for Carson, but after having performed his part of the contract was put off with the general relation committee for which he cared nothing at all For some cause which will no doubt develop this fine dame it was deemed necessary to give Barm of Clackamas, the committee of irrigation

SWAMP LAND INVESTIGATION

In the house the matter of chief interest was reading of the select senate resolution for a joint committee to investigate the swamp land question After a long discussion in which all who took part showed a wish to see the swamp land question probed to the bottom the resolution was passed By it Senators Dimick of Marion and Wager of Umatilla and Representatives McLean of Klamath Daly of Polk and Hicks of Marion are constituted a special committee to find out and report all the facts respecting the alleged swamp land swindle For the secretary of this committee Hon. T W Davenport is suggested and his appointment is probable There is nothing in the resolution to suggest but that I have the impression that this committee will be empowered to pursue its investigations after the adjournment of the present time to accomplish the work during the legislative session especially if the gentlemen composing the committee devote any time to general legislative work The committee has been wisely named It is made up of men who can neither be deceived bought nor frightened and the public may look for the bottom facts of what is generally believed to be a prodigious swindle

THE FISHERY INTERESTS

It is a joint resolution to-day It was provided that a committee composed of Senators Allen and Wager and Representatives Maxwell, Prosser and Hembree be charged with the duty of investigating the status and needs of the fishery interests of the state and to report their views to either or both houses To this committee will be referred all the bills relating to our fishing interests presented in both houses including the proposition to investigate the fish ladder built by the state at Oregon City two years ago Subsequent to Gray gave notice of his intention to move that to morrow he would introduce a joint resolution to enlarge the committee and to send it with the commerce committees of both houses to Astoria to study this question on the ground also to investigate the management of the state pilot schooner Governor Moody Gray is very enthusiastic over this matter and is likely to carry his point If the committee so named is entirely friendly and the report by Weatherford to postpone was not in order to kill the measure but to give time for further consideration It will be taken up at a future day but stands small chance of success as it will in all likelihood be opposed by the forces which elected Carson and which hopes to control future legislation as it does this

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Ingalls characterized the bill as exceedingly crude and imperfect

Vest said that he could not understand the difference between this measure and the Blair educational bill except that one provided for general education and the other for agricultural education Objections to the Blair bill applied with equal force to this bill

Butler said he could see a wide distinction between this bill which he favored and the Blair bill It was refreshing to hear the sentiments expressed by the senators from Kansas and Missouri after the action of the senate on the oleomargarine bill—the treating one industry at the dictation of another—and on the interstate commerce bill the pleuro pneumonia bill, and the Blair education bill If congress were going to appropriate money around he preferred to go in a direction that would be beneficial to farmers. Without action on the bill the pending amendments the sen ate adjourned

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A New Plan Approved by the President for Holding Competitive Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Jan 17.—The president has approved the amendment proposed by the civil service commissioners to rule four of the amended civil service rules, giving the commission authority to appoint the following boards of the civil service examiners

A central board composed of seven members who shall be detailed from the departments in which they may be serving for continuous service at the office of the civil service commission Under supervision of the commission this board shall assign and mark the papers of all examinations or entrance to the departmental service and also of such papers of examination for entry to other the customs or postal service as shall be submitted to it by the commissioners The commission shall have authority to require any customs or postal board to revise the papers of any examination conducted by said board to be examined and marked by the central board The persons composing this board shall be the chief departmental officers

Special boards—These boards shall mark the papers of special examinations for the classified departmental services and shall be composed of persons in the public service residing in the state or territory in which the board is to act

Supplementary boards—These boards shall mark the papers of supplementary examinations for the classified departmental service and shall be composed of persons in the public service

Local department boards—These boards shall be organized at one or more places in each state where examinations for departmental service are to be held and shall each be composed of persons in the public service residing in the state or territory in which the board is to act

Customs board—One for each classified customs district to be composed of persons in the customs service in the district for which said board is to act. These boards shall conduct examinations for entrance to and promotions in the postal service. No person shall be appointed member of any board of examiners named herein until after consultation by the civil service commissioners with the head of the department or office in which the person whom it desires to appoint is serving

It shall be the duty of the head of any classified customs office or classified postoffice to promptly inform the civil service commissioner in writing of the removal or resignation from the public service or on the death of any member of the board of examiners appointed from his office and upon the request of the commission such officer shall state to the commission which of the persons employed in his office he regards as the most competent to fill the vacancy thus occasioned or any vacancy which may otherwise occur, and in making this statement the officer shall mention generally the qualification of each of the persons thus named

The duties of members of special supplementary local departmental, customs or postal board examiners shall be regarded as part of the public duties of such examiner and each examiner shall be allowed time during office hours to perform the duties required of him The civil service commission shall have authority to draft regulations which shall (1) more particularly state the manner of organization of the several boards of civil service examiners here in named, (2) more particularly state the powers of each of said boards and (3) specifically define the duties of the members thereof.

The civil service commissioner shall have authority to change at any time the membership of any of the above named boards of civil service examiners A H

IN A MADHOUSE

Mrs Emmons Tells of her Incarceration in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum

WASHINGTON Jan 17.—Mrs Emmons continued her story to-day beginning with her experience at the Bloomingdale asylum When she was brought there Dr Nichols was absent and did not return for nearly a month Meanwhile Dr Brown had tried to make her take medicine, which she believed was for poison, but finally deceived the nurse and concealed the medicine and began then to get better Dr Brown discovered that she had not taken it and came to her and said he would make her take it and talked of stomach pumps and things of that kind She said she made up her mind that he could not make her take it

Well she went on and was stronger than I but I made him take one dose of that medicine He took it and I did not see him for three weeks When he came back he was like a cur that had been whipped and knew that he could not do the same thing again

She said that while in the hospital she tried to forget, or not to hear the shrieks of the people who were really mad, as she tried to amuse and help the poor people around her That she said was called a delusion, a want of appreciation of my own self But it was not It was because I did not want to go mad By helping to amuse others I could forget my own trouble

At night when I wished to sleep she went on I heard the shrieks as of those who were really mad and then I decided that I must have sleep or go mad myself She said that the lights used to be put out at 9 P M In order to have something to occupy her mind she learned to write in the dark She used to write little stories and every kind of nonsense that came into her head

Mrs Emmons then gave an account of her removal to the Butler hospital at Providence her release and her return to Washington

The Testimony of a Physician

James Beecher M D of Shoreville Iowa says For several years I have been using Dr Bull's Cough Balsam called it Bull's Cough Balsam and for the LUNGS and all diseases of the throat and lungs I have found it the best remedy I ever used and have sold more of it than of all other cough remedies combined

expend county moneys in the construction of county roads

No 58 by Watts—To pay territorial warrants to Joel J Hembree to the amount of $946 18. Watts stated these were warrants bought up by Capt. Ab Hembree, killed afterwards in an Indian war They were left to his wife since deceased and son Joel J now the heir It was but recently discovered that these warrants which were proper, had never been paid Watts asked a second reading but withdrew the motion on objection by Weatherford.

No 59 by Emmett—Compelling parents or guardians of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years to send such children to school twelve weeks in the school year at least eight weeks to be consecutive unless such child attend a private school or be taught at home

No 60 by Watts—Regulating the sale of spirituous liquors fixing the license at $500 a year with forfeiture of license for disobedience of the law and other penal provisions

No 61 by Dawson—That the escheat fund be loaned and the interest from the loan go to the school fund

No 62 by Wager—To authorize the board of commissioners for the sale of school

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18 1887

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. Munger's bill to authorize the O. R. & N company to construct a bridge over the Willamette river between the cities of Portland and East Portland has not hitherto been printed here. It appears in another column of this paper.

The demand for a railway bridge at Portland is general among our citizens. And, since there is an offer on the part of the O. R. & N company to build such a bridge, there is a wish almost or quite universal on the part of our people to have the legislature grant the necessary authority.

The main point in discussion of the subject is width of draw. In a letter printed to-day some considerations on this subject are presented, followed by an extract from a report of the noted bridge builder, Geo. S. Morison.

THE OREGONIAN participates in the desire and demand of the people for this bridge and yet a condition it would insist upon is this, namely, that the bridge shall be constructed in a manner and upon a plan that will offer as little obstruction to commerce as possible. This condition, of course, requires a "good and sufficient draw." An intelligent opinion could be formed as to what would be "a good and sufficient draw," only by giving the subject some special study. To this end inquiry would be necessary as to bridges elsewhere, and the opinions of men who have given the subject professional attention would have to be consulted.

In general, perhaps we should say, the wider the draw the better, and yet we don't know that this opinion has any real value. Mr Morrison, it will be seen, undertakes to give reasons why a draw of 150 feet in width, or even less, would be better for the public than a wider one. Discussion of such a question must necessarily be left in a great degree to specialists, or at least it may be said that from others one should hardly expect very valuable opinions.

These things, however, are certain, viz. Our people want the legislature to authorize the bridge, and the bridge, if built as it should be, and must be, to afford an easy passage for vessels, would be both a convenience and advantage to the entire Northwest, which is interested in having easy ingress and egress here. But the power ought to be reserved to the county court to regulate all tolls across the bridge, including those by rail, which last the Munger bill proposes to except from such regulation. Or, if the legislature can devise any better way to regulate the rates, let it do so. We print a letter from Gen. Tannatt that offers some suggestions on this point, which may well be considered. As we understand it, the O. R. & N company is to build this bridge. Power ought to be reserved by the legislature, or lodged somewhere, to regulate the use of the bridge by other lines

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Mayor Hill, of Northampton, Mass., in his annual message vigorously denounces the high-school system, because it teaches its graduates chiefly learning that is of little practical importance, so that the graduate is as helpless, as a bread winner, when he leaves school as when he entered it. We quote

He is educated out of all use as a bread earner unless he goes farther and learns to live on the information of the professor as a doctor the weakness of the people as a lawyer or the sins of the people as a minister. There is occasionally a youth who has started with mind vitality enough in him not to have it worn out or covered up by the education of to-day with its cramming mental straining qualities but where there is such a one we see fifty who graduate with no other ideas of life than that it owes them a living to be attained without going farther. Then comes the rebuff. Some hope for the ideas of speculation or of an easy life and is likely to find his ambition satisfied by doing woman's natural work as a clerk in a dry goods or fancy goods store or he turns up as a defaulter in his mad thoughtless career as a speculator with other people's money. An education that is needed is not founded on the ideas of having an easy time in earning a living, but it should give ambition that will lead the boys and girls individually that We don't need a world full of professional people we need mechanics with brains machinists carpenters, blacksmiths masons etc we need ambitious farmers who can develop their farms so that they will raise many times what they have raised we need thoughtful business men of all kinds all of which classes our present schools do not greatly assist.

The little state of Vermont, with but 330,000 people, contributes $15,000 annually to the support of the normal schools, and yet the graduates form but an insignificant per cent of the teachers of the state and not many remain in the state after the time required by law has expired. The leading newspapers of the state reiterate the complaint of the Massachusetts' mayor that what is sorely needed is more thorough instruction in common English branches blended with some instructive training of the hand and eye, so that a man can at least make a chicken coop or hang a door. It is further set forth that it is no proper part of a public school system to impart a classical, professional or merely ornamental education, and this is only saying what every great scholar and teacher has said from Edward Everett to Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, President Eliot and the great Oxford classical scholar Professor Jowett. Edward Everett's son with his approval became a veterinary surgeon, for Everett heartily despised a system of public school education which treats every boy as a presumptive lawyer, doctor or preacher, and every girl as the presumptive soul and of a literary millionaire's court or the organizer and queen bee of the local branch of the Chautauqua association. The protest of those who sympathize with these criticisms of the popular high school system is not that the public schools cost too much, but, "that the money should be expended for a different education than now the colleges dominate the whole system and from the primary department up every pupil is trained as though in preparation for college. Let the system, rather be based upon the assumption that none are going to college and the result will be, in our judgment, as it was under the old academy system, that most of those who ought to get a liberal education will do so in some way and those who ought not to will not have it thrust upon them when something else is a great deal better adapted to their needs."

A NECESSARY MEASURE.

The interstate commerce bill does not prohibit the railroads from charging a higher rate per mile for local than for through traffic, or compel them to make short distance charges proportionate to those for long distances on the same line. As explained by Senator Cullom, it only prohibits a higher aggregate charge for the shorter than for the longer distance. Senator Cullom further pointed out that the effect of this prohibition was controlled and modified by the provision giving the commission discretion to refuse any railroad from its operation in any special case that investigation proved to be one of undeniable hardship. Cullom pointed out that the publication "under substantially similar circumstances and condition would virtually prevent the application of the prohibition to the bulk of local traffic. It would prevent unfair discrimination between places in local traffic, and also in through traffic. It means, for instance, that if a car load of grain is taken from St. Paul to New York at a certain rate a higher rate shall not be charged from Chicago or from Buffalo than for the whole distance from those points. It would not prevent any railroad from charging precisely the same amount from he intermediate points."

Of course there are railroads that would somet mes suffer injustice under the general provis ons of the bill, but the commission is clothed with ample discretionary power to grant relief, and on the general plea of the public weal the great railroad managers ought not to be left wholly without some public supervision and restraint. Ex-Governor Hoadly writes to the New York *Evening Post* that the bill is not needed, because the courts in Ohio have shown themselves fully able to deal with cases of unjust discrimination without the aid of federal legislation. The New York *Times* makes answer that these Ohio decisions are not more likely to stand the test of appeal to the U. S supreme court than the Illinois case, in which the U S supreme court "reversed the state's decision upon the ground that the regulation of rates for transportation from one state to another or through several states should be caused by a national law. Moreover, a state law forbidding unjust discrimination has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of North Carolina. Can shippers be protected in Ohio and at the same time be deprived of protection in other states where laws for their protection have been enacted?"

A CURIOUS QUARREL.

The death of Gen Wm B Hazen recalls the curious fact that Hazen a few years ago was the subject of a military court of inquiry, which was forced upon him by Gen. D S. Stanley, who specifically charged Hazen with cowardice at the battle of Shiloh. This charge was made public by by Stanley at every opportunity, and in his letters to Hazen, in which he denounced him as a coward and a liar. Gen Sherman, who highly esteemed both of these eminent soldiers, tried in vain to compose the quarrel, but Stanley refused to retract, and the result was a court of inquiry at Governor's Island, in which the curious spectacle was witnessed of Stanley, distinguished for daring in battle, charging Hazen, who had served with him at the West, with gross cowardice, although Hazen's official record is that of an officer who was rapidly promoted for gallantry, and had been once wounded in action. Stanley at the court of inquiry produced evidence that Hazen was separated from his brigade at the battle of Shiloh, and did not rejoin it until the action was over. Hazen's subsequent service was so excellent as to commend him highly to Rosecrans, Grant and Sherman, and it is impossible to believe that an officer destitute of personal courage could have won uniform credit for skill and good conduct from all his commanders. And yet it is not necessary to suppose that Gen Stanley, who was distinguished for dashing courage and ability in action, and more than once wounded, uttered a charge that he knew or believed to be false. The evidence produced by Stanley went far to show that Hazen did not do himself justice at Shiloh. It was the first great battle he had ever seen, he entered it with his brigade at a critical moment, when our troops were disordered and badly cut up, and he probably did get "rattled" and lose his head under the new and strange scene of extraordinary panic. A number of officers and men, belonging to green regiments behaved badly that day that Grant says were distinguished for superior fighting quality in every subsequent engagement. The "touch-of-the-elbow" panic sometimes sweeps away veteran troops. There is the notable case of the crack division of the French army that did the best fighting and won the day at Solferino in 1859. This veteran division went into panic and ran several miles to Brescia at the sight of a troop of Austrian cavalry that rose up suddenly out of tall grass where they had been bidding for two days until forced by hunger to come forth and surrender. Napoleon and Wellington said that the bravest soldiers did not always do it a reputation for courage the same just as at times. Surprise, a broken condition of body or mind, sometimes makes a good soldier fall short of his general standard of good behavior. Probably Hazen did get swept away in a moment of universal panic, but he repaired his reputation nobly in his subsequent career. Stanley did not like about Hazen, but he hated him and was not ready charitably to concede with Napoleon and Wellington that even a good soldier does not always manifest unflinching courage like a lawyer or the sins of the people as a minister. There is occasionally a youth who has started with mind vitality enough in him not to have it worn out or covered up by the education of to-day with its cramming mental straining qualities but where there is such a one we see fifty who graduate with no other ideas of life than that it owes them a living to be attained without going farther. Then comes the rebuff. Some hope for the ideas of speculation or of an easy life and is likely to find his ambition satisfied by doing woman's natural work as a clerk in a dry goods or fancy goods store or he turns up as a defaulter in his mad thoughtless career as a speculator with other people's money. An education that is needed is not founded on the ideas of having an easy time in earning a living, but it should give ambition that will lead the boys and girls individually that We don't need a world full of professional people we need mechanics with brains machinists carpenters, blacksmiths masons etc we need ambitious farmers who can develop their farms so that they will raise many times what they have raised we need thoughtful business men of all kinds all of which classes our present schools do not greatly assist.

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THE PROPOSED RAILROAD BRIDGE.

PORTLAND, Jan 17, 1887

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Why is there any objection to allowing the Oregon Railway & Navigation company to construct a bridge across the Willamette river at Portland?

Is it because the building of a bridge means the additional investment of large sums of money in the construction of a tunnel and other terminal facilities at the north end of the city of Portland, which mill owners and the south end had hoped to have located further south? Or is it because it may reduce the revenue at present received by the Stark Street Ferry company? Or is it because the Oregon & California Railroad company which already has a charter from the United States to construct a bridge across the Willamette river, should be allowed to participate in the benefits to be derived from this bridge without furnishing any capital for its construction?

From a general business standpoint, it would seem that the whole city of Portland, even the millowners in the southern portion of the city, even the Stark Street Ferry even the Oregon & California Railroad company will be immensely benefited by the building of the contemplated bridge, whereby passengers can be landed in the city of Portland, and can depart from the city of Portland, and whereby freight can be both delivered and forwarded several days quicker than under the present circumstances. It would also appear that it would be desirable to have passenger and freight facilities in the city of Portland but without a bridge to reach those facilities it would be useless to construct them and without those facilities the present methods of transportation which involve a long delay in getting to and from East Portland on a ferry boat, greatly to the inconvenience of passengers will have to be continued. It would also seem from a general business standpoint that it would be beneficial to the city to have the vast amount of money expended here which will be required to build this bridge and the terminal facilities. The railway company is only interested in the same way that the people are interested in it that is in saving time in the receiving and forwarding of freight and receiving the increase in passengers. Although the company will receive no more for its passenger fare and freight charges, it is yet willing to expend many hundreds of thousands of dollars in this work which amount will largely be distributed among the laboring classes employed in the construct on but it finds, when it asks the legislature to authorize the work, that these insignificant objections are proposed.

Nearly twenty years ago the town of Leaven worth in the state of Kansas was a prosperous and influential city and was the distributing point of the whole state. About that time the little town on the Missouri river called Kansas City was endeavoring to rival the important town of Leaven worth, although it was laboring under the disadvantage of being located in the state of Missouri. Mr Jas. F Joy who was at that time the controlling power in the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and Hannibal & St Joseph Railroad companies, conceived the idea of building a bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City whereby he could take the freight and passengers into the city proper without transferring them on barges, which was the practice at the time. The bridge was completed in 1868 and the fact is acknowledged by all parties familiar with the situation that the building of this bridge was the main cause for the subsequent prosperity of Kansas City. The population and business done in these two cities to day shows what the result was.

Let us in a similar situation to Kansas City of twenty years ago. The people of Portland ridicule the idea of Tacoma being its competitor in commercial affairs. The Northern Pacific road will in a few months, be completed making a through line from the Pacific to the city of Tacoma. I hardly think it is worth while for the people of Oregon and city of Portland in particular, to follow the footsteps of the city of Leavenworth but in this instance in every way the building of the bridge and the creating of the facilities before referred to. It is an unprecedented case where a corporation is anxious to create benefits that there should be no just objection made. Where such benefits are generally received by the public at large without objection but with gratitude, and it is most unlikely the case here that a very large majority of the people of the state of Oregon and the city of Portland are as anxious to have these facilities created as the Oregon Railway & Navigation company is to create them.

Mr Ben Holladay probably the highest authority on bridges in the United States visited Portland last summer for the purpose of examining, and reporting as to the feasibility of constructing a general traffic bridge across the Willamette at this point as to the character of a bridge required to be built. Mr Morison made a careful examination of this matter, and in keeping in view the harbor and navigation interests of the river. From that part of his report which treats of the width of the draws proper in bridges he has kindly handed me the extract. The figures made in the extract commend themselves to men of practical knowledge. Mr Morison is not in the employ of the O R & N Co and what is here in his special employment. He is anxious at the truth of the matter he was required to investigate. The bridge at Kansas City above referred to was built under his direction. All the steel railroad bridges built since then in this country have been built in accordance with plans furnished by him. His acknowledged engineering skill in this line entitles his conclusions upon the question of bridges and draws at Portland to very considerable weight. PIONEER59

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT BY MR MORISON

As to the proper width of draw opening for the harbor of Portland, Willamette river, I am of the opinion that the conditions resemble more closely those of bridges across the Chicago river than any others which I know of. The bridges are opened continually a great many times a day and the draw opening is about 160 feet and they are built to be handled with extraordinary rapidity. On the Missouri river bridges have generally been built with draws of 116 feet openings but these draws are opened only a few times a day and the class of boats passing through them is very different from those which navigate either the Chicago river or the Willamette river.

It has appeared to me that for the Willamette river at Portland a bridge with openings not exceeding 150 feet with pile fenders almost touching so that if a vessel passing through struck anything it would strike a soft wooden fender which would do no harm and with machinery on the draw which would enable it to be opened with in the smallest possible time, would accommodate both the railroad and navigation interests better than a bridge with longer openings. A towboat with a tow alongside, would seldom be more than seventy feet in width, which in an opening of 150 feet would leave nearly thirty feet clear space on each side. Out of deference to the desires of the people who are interested in the navigation of the Willamette river I should be willing to have this draw opening increased to 160 feet but my candid judgment is that 125 feet openings would really be better for the public the longer the draw openings of course, the longer the draw and the pile protection work to guide the vessels going through the draw ought to be a little longer than the draw itself. With openings of 125 feet the draw would be of cut 300 feet long and the pile protection work would be 300 feet up and down stream with openings of 150 feet the draw would be 10 feet long and the pile protection work would extend up and down stream 400 feet. With openings of 160 feet the length of the protection work would be proportionately increased.

The effect of increasing the length of the draw openings will be to increase the time which it takes to open and close the draw. Of course it gives more room for a vessel to pass and increases the time which it takes a vessel to pass the draw of a given width. The length of the draw openings and the pile protection is increased and if the bridge is built as a wagon bridge it increases also the time it will require to get the draw clear of vehicles before it can be closed.

Taking all the things into consideration I think that a draw opening of 125 feet as has been suggested would be unnecessarily cumbersome and would not accommodate the shipping. For such reasons as well as for with openings of only 150 feet I certainly incline the weight of the long draw and the 150 feet opening.

My first idea is to I would be to say that I could recommend in that case building both as a railroad bridge and omitting the pedestrian way for

I know of but two draws in America namely at the mouth of Louisiana on the Mississippi and the one on the Raritan river on the Long Branch division of the Central railroad of New Jersey in which the openings exceed 160 feet in those two bridges the openings are 70 feet in both of which cases the length was required because large fleets of very full loads were frequently towed up with them a condition which does not exist on the Willamette river. In the middle states on the coast the draws are generally very much shorter the draws in and around Boston generally having an opening of only forty two feet very truly yours GEO S MORISON

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Following is the bill introduced in the legislature on the 11th inst by Mr Munger of Multnomah for an act to authorize construction of a railway bridge at this city.

SECTION 1. That it shall be lawful for the Oregon Railway & Navigation company a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Oregon and its assigns and successors to construct build maintain and use a bridge to be constructed built maintained and used as a bridge across the Willamette river between the cities of Portland and East Portland in Multnomah county in the state of Oregon for the purposes of the travel or commerce as a railroad wagon road and passenger bridge and to charge fares and tolls therefor on said bridge to be constructed at a point to be selected and designated by said company or its assigns between the south line of F street and the north line of the tract known as the Distillery tract in Couch's addition to the city of Portland upon the west side of the river and a point on the east side of the river opposite thereto and to have suitable pro er and convenient approaches to such point or location on both sides of said river. Said bridge to be constructed of iron and stone, or of iron wood and stone and shall be deemed a lawful structure provided that there shall be placed in such bridge a draw leaving a passage through said bridge of not less than 150 feet in width in the clear and so constructed as to allow the easy passage of vessels through said bridge provided further that said bridge shall be so constructed and built as not to obstruct or unnecessarily injuriously affect the navigation of said river.

Sec 2 The said corporation or its assigns are hereby authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations for the care maintenance and use of said bridge as it or they may deem to be just and reasonable except that the county court of Multnomah county is hereby authorized to fix, alter and establish from time to time the rates of toll to be charged by such corporation or its assigns, for the passage of foolmen, vehicles and ordinary travel other than by rail.

Sec 3 That on the filing of an acceptance of the terms of this act by said corporation, in the office of the secretary of state, signed by its president and attested by its secretary, and entering into an agreement with the state of Oregon that in the construction of said bridge none but white labor shall be employed, which agreement shall be filed with the secretary of state, and the entrance upon the construction of said bridge in good faith by said corporation, or its assigns, the rights hereby granted shall be deemed a vested, granted franchise

Sec 4 All acts or parts of acts either general or special so far as they to any extent conflict with this act are hereby repealed

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

WALLA WALLA Jan, 17th, 1887

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The letter of Mr R Koehler in your issue of the 15th inst, hints at points connected with the construction of a railroad bridge at Portland worthy of the most careful examination by the members of your legislature and the people of Oregon and Washington territory.

Mr Koehler is a railroad man of long years of experience with the first line of railway to Portland. Speaking as the representative of a financially weak railway he is shadowing the danger to his own line, speaks for the people and then entire commercial interest of your state and this territory. Mr Koehler knows that railway bridge companies throughout the United States are separate and apart from the railroad companies terminating at points where those bridges are needed, and, unrestricted their rates for passenger and freight traffic are excessive and arbitrary beyond the power of the railway companies to measure or correct.

For example the railroad bridge at Omaha. The toll added to each through ticket East or West, has been 25 cents. Holders of exchange annual passes over all lines pay in common with the passengers 25 cents toll or more than the railway charge for fifteen miles distance.

In linking up through East and West passenger tariffs those arbitrary rates are added. Bridge companies do not pro rate. The same applies to freight, in carload lots.

To meet this demand at Omaha and Council Bluffs passengers have been for years subjected to re-checking and re-weighing of baggage.

Examination will show that those bridge companies are made up of the high officials of railroad lines centering where bridges are required and that the enormous earnings coming from the toll drop into the pockets of the railway officers not the stockholders.

The need of a railway bridge at Portland or its effects upon trade are not subjects of present consideration. It is safe to say that when one is constructed the interests of the bridge company and those of navigation will prevent a second structure.

The question remains, will the legislature of Oregon impose a lasting burden upon the people and commerce of this section by granting to any single corporation the right to collect excessive tolls on passengers and freight, and build or make or new railroads from unrestricted connection with your city? Forced to the issue by popular clamor our national and state legislation seeks to regulate the gross abuses.

If needed, let this railway bridge company be so restricted in its charges for passengers freight and car transfer that it shall not exceed the average mileage rates of railroad lines in the state or such mileage rates as the legislature may fix for railroad lines.

I provide rates at which all railway lines may have the use of the bridge.

The people of this inland empire are waiting for the dawn of a day that will give them the Columbia river as an unobstructed highway for commerce. The resources of this empire at present are sufficient to build railroad lines on both sides of the Columbia to Oregon as a state, and Portland as a city stand where the blessings of commerce cannot escape them whether flowing from the headwaters of the Columbia or Snake rivers.

The national government can no longer turn a deaf ear to the demands of this Northwest country or content its people with plans and models of construction. The way will be cleared and that speedily.

What benefits one section tends to enrich the other. Oregon and Portland error in the future the erection of any bond to fill aid or other which the people of any part of the country must stoop to pass. Portland may well weigh the question of unobstructed navigation of the Willamette with an open Columbia in the near future.

When the railroad bridge is completed the people and all railroad lines should be in the same boat, and pulling together.

Answer will be made that one mile of bridge costs many miles of railway. True and up in that one mile of bridge will accumulate the mileage earnings of thousands of miles of railway.

T H TANNATT

SALEM NOTES.

Misses Bettie Pardee and Mamie Mack left last evening for Albany.

Miss Lizzie and Lucy Webb are visiting Miss Lizzie and Lucy Webb.

At a meeting of the Baptist Home Missionary board for the state of Oregon held in Salem last week Rev I Burchitt was appointed pastor of the Baptist church of McMinnville to succeed Rev Mr Goble, resigned. Rev Mr Burchitt is now pastor of the Baptist church at Albany.

The case of the state of Oregon vs Nelson Dilley and Lyle Adams convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th inst, has been appealed to the supreme court. The appeal was taken by Hon. Thos. H. Crawford, attorney for the defendants. The case will be argued at the January term of the supreme court, which convenes on the 24th inst.

The case of the state of Oregon vs Nelson Dilley and Lyle Adams convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th inst, has been appealed to the supreme court. The appeal was taken by Hon. Thos. H. Crawford, attorney for the defendants. The case will be argued at the January term of the supreme court, which convenes on the 24th inst.

THE COURTS.

U S CIRCUIT COURT

London and San Francisco bank vs Burns et al decree setting aside judgment in favor of Mrs Burns.

Bourg vs City of Portland demurrer to amended bill overruled defendant allowed thirty days to answer.

Mortgage Security Co vs Vader et al submitted on bill and answer as per motion and stipulation.

Mitchell et al vs Weiner et al final hearing submitted.

Jenkins, Taylor vs Breckenstein and Silverstone motion in arrest of judgment argued and submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 1

A. J. Howser vs Mrs W M Chambers defendant allowed until January 22 to plead.

A J Waller vs S D J B Henarie demurrer to complaint overruled.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO 2

A D Brandlee vs Monumental Silver Mining Co. J S Bapt stall and other defendants motion to serve answer in case of date of filing plaintiff allowed thirty days to answer.

N J Nelson vs Nate Nelson dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

State of Oregon vs J T Barnett on trial.

NEW TO-DAY.

CHILD'S AND SECOND COOK WISH SITUATION 169[illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTTON HOLE maker. Apply at 153 Third st. 169

BUSHELMAN WANTED AT J POLIVKA & Son's, 153 to 158 Washington st. 169

WANTED—SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY to do housework. Inquire at 363 st. 169

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT FOR HOUSEkeeping. Apply at N W cor 23d and Flanders

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE FURnishing outfit for sale for cash. 274 Second st. 169

AT THE FRONT, THE NEW YORK RESTAURant on the finest corner house in Portland. Open all night.

HOUSE TO LET—26 FIFTEENTH ST, BET B and C. Inquire of D. FURR, Overland Hotel, corner First and Main. 169

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF a good lodging house at a bargain. 169

FOR RENT—TWO STORY HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, $10 per month. Inquire of D. SIMON, 161 Fourth st. 169

FOR SALE DRUG STORE GOOD LOCATION a first class opportunity. Address, 161 Fourth st.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and cooking by a willing girl. Inquire at 58 Corbett and Sixth sts. 169

WANTED—SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address 241 Fifth st.

THE FAIRBANKS AND MASQUERADE COSTUMES for sale or to rent. S. BARUH, N W cor Fifth and Washington sts. Country orders promptly filled.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE ON WEST PARK ST. 11 rooms, stable, etc. Inquire of D. P. THOMPSON, Lewis & Clarke Office, S W cor First and Main.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN POSITION IN the country to drive team and work on farm. Address A. Herald.

LOST—A JUNCTION OF KEYS BETWEEN NORTH Pacific Mills and Portland ferry Monday night. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Oregonian office.

FAMILIES HAVING UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, or persons wishing to rent a furnished house, can find tenants by calling at 5 F st, Third and Harrison sts, to-day.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME SIDE BOARDS, 1 large and 1 small size; also 1 bedstead, 1 spring and 1 mattress; cheap for cash. 161 Third st.

FOR SALE—ONE HALF INTEREST IN FAST POR land express wagon; will sell cheap or trade as one of the bridge is complete. For particulars see RENT & YOUNG, 16 Stark st.

WE SUPPLY FREE OF CHARGE TEST cards enabling persons away from the city to order specimens of the glasses of the proper focus. 12th L. C. HENRICKSEN, Portland Or.

I DESIRE TO SECURE THE SERVICES OF A good salesman who is a first class cutter; remarkable chance for the right man; will be in business with chances of speedy promotion. Address, stating, experience, Merchant Tailor, care Oregonian.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the High School Alumni will be held in City Supt Crawford's office at 8 o'clock this Tuesday evening. Important business. Full attendance requested. By order of President.

SAMUEL CONNELL

[illegible] ARE BEST at First St.

CHAS. HIRSTEL,

REAL ESTATE DEALER AND GENERAL BROKER. 183

RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED. NO SURGICAL OPERATION. SECURE FROM pain or accident work every day. Call or address with stamp, DRS. FORBES & FULLER, Rooms 8 and 9 First National Bank Portland

SPOKANE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NORTH PACIFIC POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

Jan 18, 19 20, 21 On Second and Stark

FOR RENT—DESK-ROOM

IN

E. OLDENDORFF & CO., 50 First Street

SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Good Business, Good Stock, Central Location. Will be closed out at once at reduced rates.

S. M. BARR, 149 Third St.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE

M. B. GOLDSMITH, Lessee & Manager.

MONDAY MONDAY TO-NIGHT MONDAY

First Time in this City of

EARTHAN

—BY THE—

THOMPSON OPERA CO.

MATINEE SATURDAY. Reserved Seats on sale at McKenzie & Thompson's.

Suits & Elegant Dresses.

Wedding, Ball, Street and House Dresses in Latest Styles, made to order. Full line of Ready-made Suits, $10 and upward. Lowest Prices for First-Class Work. Orders Promptly Executed.

D. W. IJAMS, 76 Morrison St.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AT ONCE ENERGETIC AGENTS to handle Bibles and Testaments. Pocket and parlor Bibles. Washington and Idaho now but parties desiring business need apply. Permanent employ for the right men. Address, 169 Front st, Portland Or.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER, ONE TO work in city or country; one that can come well recommended. Rare chance for the right man. Apply at 151 First st, room 38. Office hours from 9 to 11 A M and from 1 to 3 P M. 169

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celtina and Sozodont. Electric Magnetic Belts and Appliances introduced by the leading doctors of America and Europe will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles. Medicines and Belts guaranteed unsurpassed and unequaled. Four years success in Portland. DR SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co, resides in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts. P O box 98, Portland Or. 169

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON A WIDOW WOMAN wishes employment where she could board her son with her; is a good worker. Address Y, care Oregonian.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GOVERNESS OR housekeeper in a family. Address E J, care Oregonian.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN with $1000 to $1500 to travel. 169

GIRL WANTED FOR HOUSEWORK. INQUIRE at 169 Fifth st, between Ankeny and Burnside.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A family of two persons. Apply at 345 Front, between Eighth and Ninth.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits for a bookstore. It will some [illegible] to learning the business. Address Books, care Oregonian.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 93 FRONT ST. Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blacksings, Dressings Etc.

MACHINISTS.

TURNKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER 2d and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N Front and D sts, Portland, Or.

CORBETT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st Portland Or.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 62 and 68 Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING company 92 North First st. Factory in McMillan Addition East Portland.

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF the Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing 67 69, 71 Front st Portland, Or.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants 20 North Front street Portland.

MASON EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants Nos 2 and North Front street Portland Or.

TAPPAN, GERRY & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Arcapiego Lime Co 24 Front street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 107 Front st, between Washington and Stark.

SMITH & HILL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Columbia River Salmon Packers, 24 Front st, cor Salmon Portland. P. O. box 503.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLE sale grocers and shipping and commission merchants Nos. 60 62 and 64 North Front st. Portland Or.

GIBSON, HUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour salmon, grain bags, etc, N. W cor Front and Ash sts Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, FUR BUYER OF HIDES Furs, Fur Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant. N W cor Front and Alder sts Portland Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND BOOKKEEPING Lessons by H. R. TYSON, Labbe Building, rooms 4 and 5.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN MUSIC AND ALL THE English branches, by a competent teacher. Apply at 189 West Park st.

MRS. F. LEPRANS METAPHYSICIAN CONsulting rooms 208 Washington st, between Fifth and Sixth. Hours 10 A M to 4 P M, and 7 to 9 P M daily and on Sundays from 10 A M to 2 P M.

S. H. CROSSBERG (LATE OF HENRICHSEN & Greenberg, Portland Or.) wholesale dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. 208 Kearney st, Locust & San Francisco. No goods sold at retail. 169

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

T. WRIGHT FARM & MILL MACHINERY Exchange Engines, Grain Cleaners, Separators Pumps Bells etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty. Foot of Morrison st. Portland.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Plow Thresher, Baines Header, Schuttler Wagons, Frank, First and Vine sts.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHELDRICK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARdware 76 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 93 FRONT ST. Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blacksings, Dressings Etc.

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J. McCRAKEN &

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
H. GILMAN. C. E. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
Brokers and Commission Merchants,
No. 6 First St., Bet. Pine and Ash.
UPON SALES of Real Estate, Merchandise, Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc., Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.
will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1887,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
NO, Also a Full Line of Household Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
USEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.
I sell by auction, at the residence, No. 82 Fifteenth st., between B and C,
THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1887,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
E FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE,
COMPRISING
Exhaust Carpets in parlors;
UPRIGHT PIANO;
Suit, 7 Pieces; Mirror and Bracket, Pictures, Some Walnut and Marbletop Bedroom Suit, Spring Mattresses, Parlor Suit, Spring Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, etc., etc., Room Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Range and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington st.
Established 20 Years.
Roberts
—THE—
Leading Clothier,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND HATTER.
First and Alder, Portland.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO
PURCHASE A HOUSE & LOT!
WORTH $1000—FOR $150!
Lots, 50x100 feet in size, ranging in value from $150 to $500, to be sold as a whole for the low price of $150 for each 50x100 feet, on easy installments of $10.
Interest charged on deferred payment.
Two of these lots are houses and improvements worth $1000 and $800 respectively, each of which will go for the price asked for one Lot.
The property is in the thriving town of Sellwood, situated on the Willamette River, near Portland; has good, rapid and safe communication by a steamboat built expressly for the use of its inhabitants on the river front at Sellwood, every hour to Portland. There are already over 200 families living in Sellwood, 2 manufactories running to their fullest capacity, a sawmill, 3 stores, 1 hotel, good schools, churches and other evidences of prosperity and permanent improvement. The fare by steamer, for those living in Sellwood, is only 5 cents to and from Portland, while traveling as comfortable and pleasanter than by street cars.
Title good and sufficient bond for a deed will be given upon payment of first installment of $10. A subdivision of the property will take place when the lots are all sold, and will be made in such a manner as shall be decided upon by a majority of the purchasers, and a warranty deed will be given for each lot after the division and payment of last installment is made. It is possible that this division be made as early as practicable, that purchasers desiring to improve may know the exact location of their property.
Persons at a distance desiring to avail themselves of this unparalleled offer can send the first installment by registered letter, money order or express at my risk, and a bond will be immediately forwarded.
Send for Maps showing location of this property. Address all communications to
F. C. GOODIN,
100 Front Street, Portland, Or.

GERVEA.
Best Breakfast Viand, all the rest Excelling,
A dainty morsel carries Strength and Health;
Cheeks and tranquil health in thee
Ever dwelling
Than fame and riches, greatest of all wealth;
Then at breakfast on Gervea feast,
With vigorous health unbroken be forever blest.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
PHANT & CUTTING,
SOLE AGENTS.
Join these

CAUTION.
LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE
Largely imitated, and other Wines sold under this BRAND fraudulently labeled, WHEREAS, no wine of this brand can be sold as GENUINE which does not bear on every bottle the signature of
H. CONDRAY & CO.
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

GRATEFUL--COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins by grocers, labelled thus:
EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
London, England.

SMITH, Sol. OPPENHEIMER, Portland.
New York. BERTHOLD GOLDSMITH, Portland.
OSMITH & LOEWENBERG
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, Plain, Stamped, Japanned & Plumbers' Ware, Tinners' & Plumbers' Stock and Tools; Hose-Lining, Hardware, Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.
82, 84 and 86 Front st.
Agents for Northwesters Foundry.

WING FONG TEI & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Mission Merchants, dealers in Groceries and Provisions, and Contractors for Chinese Laborers.
Second st., corner Yamhill, Portland.
3dtim

NOTICE TO BRITISH RESIDENTS IN THE STATE OF OREGON.
At the request of various British residents, I beg to give notice that a meeting of British residents will be held at the rooms above the bank of Ladd & Tilton, Portland, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., at 8 P. M. for the purpose of calculating in view of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty on the 20th June next, which amount to $1130 65.
A full attendance is respectfully solicited.
JAMES LAIDLAW, British Vice Consul.
DR. A. E. NICKLIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
172 Washington st. Telephone 78.

The Oregonian.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1887.

PORTLAND WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 17, 6:49 P. M.

Time	Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind Dir.	Wind Vel.	State of Weather
5:49 A.M.	29.98	40	41	Calm	00	Cloudy
8:49 A.M.	29.98	39	41	S	.00	Cloudy
11:49 A.M.	29.98	39	44	E	.00	Cloudy
2:49 P.M.	29.98	42	42	Calm	.00	Cloudy
5:49 P.M.	29.98	40	39	Calm	.00	Cloudy
8:49 P.M.	29.98	39	39	N	.00	Clear
11:49 P.M.	29.98	41	41	SE	.00	Cloudy
Maximum.	29.98	42	44	S	.00	Hazy
Minimum.	29.98	39	39	NE	.00	Cloudy
Mean.	29.98	40	41	W	.00	Cloudy

Maximum temperature, 43.0; minimum, 24.0.
Total precipitation, .00 inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER.
Portland, Jan. 17.—Indications for the next 24 hours: Oregon and Washington Territory: Cautionary signals are ordered at the mouth of the Columbia river northward.

ARRIVED PASSENGERS.
Expected to arrive over the Northern Pacific: F. E. Winthrop, Duncan Stuart, Miss Pardee, Mrs. W. M. Nesting, Mr. and Mrs. Gilfren, G. G. Lyon, J. F. McCormick, O. H. Dixon, J. W. McMullen, J. Hall and fifteen immigrants.
Expected to arrive over the Short Line: Mrs. Hall and two children, W. W. Hall and children, J. L. Woods and son, Mrs. H. Murphy, C. H. Conant and 150 immigrants.

JUDGMENT SET ASIDE.
Decree Rendered that a Judgment in Favor of Creditors of I. E. Burns, a Bankrupt, is Fraudulent and Void.
In the circuit court yesterday Judge Deady rendered a decision in the case of the London and San Francisco bank vs. Burns and others, setting aside a judgment in favor of Mrs. Burns, the wife of X. E. Burns. The facts are as follows: On August 13, 1885, Walter Burns were dealers in merchandise here, and they confessed a judgment in favor of Mrs. Burns, the wife of X. E. Burns, for $10,000. On execution writs issued on the same day, and the sheriff levied upon the stock of goods and fixtures, which were sold to satisfy the execution. Writs of attachment were issued by creditors of the defendants, X. E. Burns and Walter Burns, which is admitted to have been fraudulent. On the following day, August 14, the London and San Francisco bank commenced an action in the state circuit court to set aside the judgment on account from Burns & Co. of $10,000 in favor of Mrs. Burns, and defendants in these cases brought suit in equity to restrain them from selling the property on execution, and to have the attachments removed the suit to the U. S. court, where the case was heard and tried

Mr. Burns states that early in 1885 X. E. Burns was in his present wife in California. A short time after he had inherited about $40,000 from his father, his elder brother, I. E. Burns, was in the crockery and glassware business, and was also a manufacturers of such goods, one C. O. Burns, was in the lamp and oil business at Stockton, Cal., and about this time X. E. Burns obtained $8500 from his brother at Portland for his business with his brother at Stockton. Early in the close of 1885 he drew out of the business, leaving his brother's note for $7041 61, payable in three years at 8 per cent. X. E. Burns and his wife claimed that the money coming back with her got from her, he had given her $7044 81 which C. O. Burns paid. Walter Burns commenced business here January 1, 1886, in Figg and McCormick, taking orders from the Burnses claim that about the 1st or 2d of February Walter began to talk of selling out to Figg and McCormick, and going into business with them, with the result, as they claim, that he succeeded in getting $10,000 to go into the firm, they being responsible as a matter of fact for the $7044 81 which C. O. Burns paid.

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It is admitted that the money coming back with her got from her, he had given her $7044 81, which C. O. Burns paid. It is admitted by the Burnses that in the spring of 1885 Walter Burns was here in San Francisco, and that he was in the city at the time of the failure of I. E. Burns and his wife claimed that Walter had given him $10,000 to go into the firm, they being responsible as a matter of fact for the $7044 81 which C. O. Burns paid.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Jan 17

Overland receipts include 275 rls barbed wire, 75 1-2s bottles, 72 cs boots and shoes, 4 cs underwear 4 cs flannels, 3 bls 8 cs c p goods, 1 cs neckwear, 3 organs.

Str Santa Maria, at San Francisco 11th inst from Yaquina bay, landed 3305 qks wheat, 4000 feet lumber, 6 bdls skins, 0 478 sks potatoes, 277 bbls, 739 bxs apples, 80 sks oysters.

The supply of wheat in sight in the United States (exclusive of California and Oregon) and Canada is given by telegraph January 17 as 62 826,506 bushels, a decrease for a week of 519 485 bushels, and the first decrease for the present crop year. Last year at this time the supply was 57,118,153 bushels, and the decrease for the week was 662,137 bushels. The first decrease noted last season was for the week ended December 26, and it was 6,495 bushels. The 1886 crop United States wheat was 357,000,000 bushels, and the 1886 crop 453,000 000 bushels. The visible supply a week ago was 63,345,683 bushels, the highest figure for the season, and the highest figure reached last season was 58 432,389 bushels on January 2d.

The official statement by the San Francisco produce exchange of California grain and stocks at the turn of the year is at hand. It does not show stocks on hand one year ago, but with that exception, gives comparisons back to 1878. Wheat stocks with 1884 only show an increase over present ones in the past six years. Barley stocks are now larger than at any time noted. Oat stocks are below any previous statement for the same time and far below most comparisons. The stock of beans, corn and rye are generally large. Below is a few comparisons

	Flour bbls.	Wheat ctls	Barley ctls	Oats ctls.
Jan. 1, 1887	89,806	7,812,850	2,283,250	47,400
July 1 1886	102,325	1,252,800	114,850	31,150
Jan. 1, 1886	No report.			
Jan 1 1885	187,830	15 852,210	1,953 250	784,710
Jan. 1 1884	172 250	6,735,720	2 434 150	140,330
Jan. 1, 1883	158 893	9 381,879	1,944 368	118 650

The wheat stock now is larger than estimated by many, and the barley stock figures are a great surprise, being largely in excess of requirements. Wheat and flour, reduced to wheat, furnished a stock of 464,083 tons. Exports since July 1 last have been 463,448 tons, and local consumption 350,000 tons. Stock on hand July 1 last and receipts from Oregon since, foot up 91,850 tons, leaving an apparent 1886 crop of 925 081 tons. Experience has shown the invisible supply to be usually sufficient for local requirements and the January visible supply available for shipment. If the invisible supply now is as large as usual, those who estimated a total crop of 1,000,000 tons will not be far wrong.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours 10,373 ctls wheat, 2804 bbls flour, 3054 ctls oats, 608 ctls millstuff, 1201 sks potatoes, 3719 lbs hides 16 cs butter, 38 cs eggs, 788 bxs, fruit, 19 pkgs dried do 83 sks onions, 40 cattle, 310 sheep Also from the eastern section, 5410 ctls wheat, 420 bbls flour, 300 ctls millstuff, 3725 lbs hides, 50 hogs.

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per str Columbia received 25 hf 18T bbls 100 bxs 670 sks sugar, 8 bbls 17 cs 52 sks coffee, 2430 sks salt, 25 pkgs tea, 10 sks 848 mats rice, 450 sks beans, 150 kegs nickels, 148 cs canned goods, 21 cs extracts, 12 cs baking powder, 11 kegs fish, 41 bbls meal, 35 cs candles, 4 cs paste, 55 cs spice, 273 bxs soap, 25 cs mustard 35 cs chocolate 100 cs sauce, 1 cs candy, 3 sks nuts, 6 bf bbls 36 cs butter, 1 cs cheese, 42 cs honey, 94 bxs fruit, 232 bxs oranges, 7 pkgs vegetables, 81 bxs seed, 25 cs codfish, 230 sks malt, 30 cs lemons, 15 cs limes, 30 kegs 5 bbls vinegar, 36 cs dried fruit, 44 pkgs raisins, 5 bls rope, 9 bls twine, 20 bls duck, 304 bls bags, 2 cs hats, 101 cs boots and shoes, 26 bls broomcorn, 21 cs paint, 24 bxs glass, 5 drums soda, 25 bbls rosin, 384 bars iron, 100 sks coal, 65 cts wire, 51 kegs shoes, 1616 kegs nails, 3 bxs tobacco, 44 cs cigars, 24483 treasure. Also for Portland, 257 hf 3-4s sugar, 3 pkgs tea, 70 mats rice, 40 sks beans, 78 cs canned goods, 100 bxs soap, 36 cs paste, 74 bbls meal, 2 bbls hams, 4 tins matches, 90 sks malt, 1 cs butter, 21 bls rope, 112 bls twine, 11 cs hats, 18 bdls iron, 23 kegs nails 1 cs cigars.

WHEAT—While the foreign markets are hardly steady, those of this country are steady to strong. The American visible has shown the first decrease of the season, and it is so marked as to promise a steady decline. San Francisco is again higher, the very dry weather over California forcing up prices. This promises to have some effect here, for prices here now are below parity with that market. Holders of valley last week were rather willing sellers at about $1 40, but new advices will tend to raise ideas. Walla Walla is in very small receipt, with none reported selling.

OATS—Receipts mostly for shipment, and very liberal, several quite large lots coming Some of the largest interior holders are anticipating a higher range, and hold back For good shipping 47@48c is quoted, with more occasionally had here in a small way

POTATOES—Larger receipts noted to-day. The shipping market continues steady, which makes a ready market here at about $1 15

ONIONS—Less doing under advices.

EGGS—The general quotation is 22½c. Stocks only fair and receipts not heavy

CHICKENS—Firm with a good undertone. Supplies do not promise to be large.

CANNED GOODS—Some dealers asking an advance for corn, tomatoes and peas Higher prices for several varieties are promised

BASKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Government dull and steady The stock market, while only moderately active, except for two stocks, showed unusual irregularity and feverishness. The market opened firm to strong, with an advance of Saturday's closing figures ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent. Early trading was done at declining figures, but the weakness disappeared after the first half hour There was another short period of firmness in the afternoon, when the decline was renewed and the best prices of the day were touched, generally about 1 P M. There was some improvement in the last hour and the market, with the exception of Richmond and West Point, closed about steady. There are few advances this evening but none for minor dividend actions, while West Point is down 6¼, preferred 3¾ East Tennessee 2d preferred 3, the 1st preferred 2 Nickel Plate 2 and Western Union 1 per cent.

Mining shares were dull, with the following closing bids Alice $1 55, Bulwer $1 55, Best & Belcher $9 50, Eodie $2 75, Eureka Con. $4 50, Hale & Norcross $7 50, Mexican $6, Moulton $1 65 Mono, $2 80. Sierra Nevada $6, Savage $8, Silver King $4, 4 00

Pacific mail remained weak at 37½, and advanced steadily till the last hour, when it reached 42¾c, reacted and closed steady at 41¾c. Sales 3371 barrels.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK Jan. 17—Money on call, easy at 4 to 6, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper scarce, wanted at 6@7 Sterling exchange, active and firm, $4 82¾ for sixty days, $4 86¾ demand.

BONDS.

4s	...	100	4½s (coupon).... 110½
4s (coupon)		127¾	Pacific 6s 125

STOCKS.

American Express	107¼	N Y Central	113¾
Canadian Pacific	54½	Oregon Navigation	101¾
Canada Southern	60¾	Transcontinental	33¾
Central Pacific	41½	Improvement	43
Ilio Grande	23¾	Pacific Mail	41¾
Erie	33¾	Fargo Express	127
Kansas & Texas	34	Western Union	73½
Northern Pacific	27¾	Texas Pacific	26
N. P. Preferred	59½	Union Pacific	59¾
Northwestern	113	U. S. Express	62¾

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON Jan 17—Consols, 100 11 16. Bank of England rate of interest, 5 per cent Silver bullion per ounce. 47

NEW YORK, Jan 17 - Silver bullion per ounce 102¾. Sterling exchange, long $4 83 short, $4 87 U S bonds 4s 126, 4½s 107¾, 4s 103.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Transfers, 15@20 Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 82½, do documentary $4 81¾.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Chollar and Hale & Norcross were very active and strong in the informal session the former opening at an advance of $2 and the latter at $1 50 Ophir and Best & Belcher were firmer, the balance of the list sympathizing to a greater or less extent. On afternoon call, Consolidated Virginia & California, Ophir and Mexican led the market, Consolidated California jumping up $2 25, Ophir ¾, Mexican ½ Gould & Curry ¼, Chollar and Hale & Norcross weakened, Chollar losing $1 and Hale & Norcross ¼

Con Cal & Va	2 75	Ophir	1 37
Best & Belcher	11	Chollar	11 00
Gould & Curry	2 00	Savage	2 00
Hale & Norcross	7 00	Potosi	1 00
Sierra Nevada	6 87	Utah	6 00
Hale & Norcross	9 12	Union	5 50
N. B. Isle	3 00	Bullion	3 25
Mexican	2 25	Bodie	3 00
Benton	2 00	Alta	2 05
Peerless	1 00	Andes	1 55
Justice	2 00		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Weather hazy, wind northwest.

Receipts—Wheat 11,600 ctls flour, 7500 ½ sks, oats, 450 ctls barley 530 ctls potatoes, 4100 sks.

Chartered—Prior to arrival, for U K Havre or Antwerp Br ship Glenisla (new), 1610 tons at 37s 6d, by Blum Baldwin & Gutman

Tonnage statement In port, engaged, 39,000, in port, disengaged, 70,000, listed to arrive, 190,000 tons.

Wheat—The market has a strong tone, offerings are smaller; moderate shipping demand weather dry; quotations irregular No 1 shipping ranges from $1 57½ to $1 62½, and Walla Walla $1 50@1 56¼. Options, very active and higher, buyer season, $1 70@1 71¾, buyer year, $1 73¾.

Barley—Strong and higher. No. 1 feed $1 17½@1 22½. Options excited, buyer season, $1 27 buyer year, $1 25¾, seller season, $1 18¾, buyer season closed, $1 24.

Oats—Quiet but firm at $1 50@1 60.

Potatoes—Steady garnet chile, $1 35@1 50 peer less, $1 40@1 60, burbanks $1 50@1 70.

Hops—Quiet at 8@9c.

Millstuffs—Steady, brans, $14½@15½, middlings, $22@23.

Onions—Easy.

Butter and Eggs—Easy and quiet.

Wheat—Buyer season closed, $1 70¾.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000, weak, 5@10c lower, shipping steers, 950@1500 lbs. $3 30@$5 10; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 80, Texas cattle, $2 40@3 25.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000, strong, heavy 5c higher; rough and mixed, $4 10@$4 70 packing and shipping, $4 60@$5 light $3 80@4 60.

Sheep Receipts 4000, slow and steady natives $2 50@3 85, Western $3@3 50, Texans $2 50@$3 75, lambs $4@5 25.

The *Drovers' Journal* special London cablegram quotes American cattle steady, steers, dressed, 12c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Wheat opened 79c February, 79½c March, 80¼c April, 85¼c May. At noon, 78¾c February, 79¼c March, 80¼c April, 85¼c May Closed 78¾c February, 79¾c March, 80¼c April, 85¼c May

Pork, $11 95 February, lard, $6 45 February, ribs, $6 10 February short ribs, $6 40 cash

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Wheat opened 92½c Feb ruary, 93¼c March, 95¾c April, 96½c May At noon, 92¾ February, and 94¼c March, 96¾c May closed 92¾c February, 94¾c March, 95¾c April, 96¾c May.

Foreign Markets.

BREMERHOM

LONDON Jan 17—Weather, hard frost. Cargoes off coast and cargoes for prompt shipment, steady Mark Lane wheat and flour, steady English country markets, turn easier. French country markets, firm Farmers' deliveries past week, 45,000 to 50, 000 qrs wheat, at an average price of 36s 3d per qr.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 17 —Spot wheat, firm

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Wheat and flour, rather easier

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES

Ship Olive S Southard arrived at San Pedro 10th inst, 6 days from Cardiff

Br bark Cerantes sailed from Liverpool 9th inst. for Honolulu

Br bark Beechholm reached Hull 9th inst.

Schooner Parallel, lost near Point Lobos, frequently visited this port. At one time she ran regularly in this trade She was built in 1868 at San Francisco.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

ASTORIA, Jan. 17—Str Umatilla left up at 6 A M Ocklahama arrived down 9 30 A M with Br ship Raglan Castle Schr Dolphin passed out this morning Br ship Raglan Castle cleared for Queenstown to day

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 17 — Passed out—Brig Courtney Ford, bktn Tam O'Shanter and a schooner 4 P M Light swell on the bar, weather cloudy, wind brisk southwest

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 17—Arrived—Ship Rosie Will, Sandison

SEATTLE, Jan 17—Arrived—Str Walla Walla San Francisco Sailed—Ship Blue Jacket, San Francisco, str Alki, San Francisco

PORT GAMBLE, Jan 17—Arrived—Br ship Jessie Osborne hence September 18

TEE HOTELS.

BOLTON.

T H Jenkins Yakima
G C Israel Baker City
C M Thompson, do
J T Peters Dalles
J B LaDue, Mt Coffin
B DeRassloff, Tacoma
D B Rice, Eugene
W H McDonald, For Gr
S Smith Pleasant Home

G H Smith, Helena
J Levy, San Fran
W A Rittenpers, S F
W J Dietz, Rainier
G W Roberts, Chicago
J O Porter, Hoppner
F P Power, Salem
W W West, Scappoose

GILMAN.

John Glandon McMinn
W T Wright Montana
D Gross Tacoma
A J Richardson Snenosa
H Vaughn Pendleton
E Martin St Helens
H B Coper, Dallas
W B Roberts, do
J F Vaughn do
Capt Blackburn, Umatilla

J N Ballenger, La Grande
J D Woolley, New York
E H Holland, The Dalles
Warren Truax, do
T N Hoem, San Fran
A J Houck, Junction
S N Hoecker, La Grande
W W Williams, Fisher Alp
Geo Alenwell Str Idaho

SEMOND.

W E Anderson, Vancouv
Wm Ross & W Pilot Rock
N M Campbell Cheyenne
J F Mowery, Wash Ter
S H Friendly & Jam, Eugn
Mrs Ware, do
C H Tweedell, Soldville
G H Croisan Salem
Rev J Crowsan, Bethany
F E Neale, McCoy
O P Conner, do
Hiram Ainsity Mrs
H C Hampton, Vancouver
P Tilston, Flatensburg

K McKenzie Cowr d Al
W C Langford, W T
W Cole St Helens
Miss P Fequay, do
John Spilman, Clin

ST CHARLES.

R E Henry Linn Co
R A James McMinn
J McCulloch, do
T B Handley, Hillsboro
G Robinson, St Paul
Mrs G W Lamson Granite
B Borthwick & wf, Co's Mills
W D Hare, Hillsboro
C Meserve, St Helens
L Conrrett, Astoria
H Bonneski, do
C Pverson, do
J C Trullinger, do
A H Webber, do
G W Leighery, do
M Fgard, do
J O Hawthorne, do
J W Rayburn Corvallis
C Furrey, Wheatland
M E Morgan Westport
W H Berrykendall, Grit'nd
J E Henkle, Philomath
D W Maloney, Indepnd
H B Grimes, McCoy

M S Drew, Seattle
J Glandon Chicago
J H Wright, Dalles
T F Hope & wf, Case Lks
C A Rhea, Heppner
H Ross, Spokane
S Clark Island City
W Jones, Walla Walla
G Gray Case Mills
H Cunningham, St Paul
W H Smith & wf, Gal
J B Stewart, Aberdeen
J C Martin, Kalama
M A Rice & wf, Seattle
Miss M Rice, do
J G Masters, do
Mrs A H Brown, Dayton
J W Miller Weston
A Ustick, Springfield
E A Moore, St Helens
E F Lamson, Sheridan
E Young, LaCamas
G H Gragg, Monroe
A Zeber, Fort Vere
O M Dutton, do

INTERNATIONAL.

Mrs Morch, Derry
E C Hull, Vancouver
Jos Zeckey, The Dalles
S Brown, do
J J Martin, do
F J Gallows, Omaha
O Hoga, do
J J Lee, do
C O Shepherd, Umatilla
C J Hipsey, Spokane
Fred Miller, Nebraska
F P Elley, do
H Tower, Buffalo
J A Hopkins & w Ind
G Hazzard, Walla Walla
M Sower, do
A Carlson, Salem
J Scott, Kansas
Capt Jas Berry, Chehalis
Miss Ina Lane, do
A E Hess, R R & Co
W H Jackson, do
C J Halpin, Chicago
F Robbins, do
M Moulton, do
Thos Daley, Panama

Chas Gossip, Anaconda
M Hogan, Walla Walla
J S Shenk, Pendleton
G Hipsey & fy, do
J Schofield, Idaho
J Connors, Syracuse, N Y
Miss M Connell, do
Geo Bell, Walla Walla
T McDonough, do
E Bachman, Minnesota
J G Cullin, do
H Lasvill Buffalo
Miss Brower, do
C W Armstrong, Canby
S C Severn, Tacoma
J L Boyer, Ashton, D T
Chas Derrick, do
W P Kyson, Alaska
J Houston, do
J M Turner, Vancouver
H Severin, do
F C Hultz, Nebraska
F H Humber, do
Peter Lane, New York
D Hayes, do
C C Canby, Idaho

QUIMBY.

R F McGuire, Astoria
J W Jones, Scappoose
L W Grant Butte Quar
L Wilson, Chicago
J A Whitsell, Enterprise
S A Fowler, do
C Twigg (Council Bluffs
Jas Rountree, Boston
H Campbell, Oregon
J Rinehart, Summerville
Mrs Settlemire, do
Master Settlemire, do
J Morgan, La Camas
A Morgan, do
J D Forbes, do
J Ahern do
H Shattuck, Scappoose
M Jeldness, Astoria
Jake Smith, do
W J Newell, do
J Caswell, do
Mrs S A Rowan, do
Hugh Boyle, do
Ias Walker, Cape Horn
R S Campbell, Winnipeg
W J Overman, do

J R Wright, Goldendale
W P George Murray I T
M Liebold Iowa City
Mrs Gray, Astoria
M B Howard, Illinois
E Garrett, The Dalles
G W Andrews, Iowa
A Maxwell, Vancouver
W H Barnes, Poplar Riv
J Gleason, Postal Tel Co
J W Tappan, do
W P George, Murray
J C Weak, Winlock
Sam Arnold, do
L P Griffith, Olympia
J D Ward, Kalama
W C Avery, do
Joseph Nye, do
S F Montgomery, Cathla
W H Maloney, Spokane
R McKenzie, do
R McMath, West Point
J W Meyer, Mt Angel

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Dr. McGlynn a Great Favorite with his Parishioners.

THEY REPUDIATE DR. DONNELLY

President Adams, of the Union Pacific, Writes a Letter—An American Citizens in a Spanish Dungeon.

NEW YORK, Jan 17.—A very serious state of affairs exists in St Stephen's Roman Catholic church owing to the removal of Rev Dr. McGlynn and the appointment of Rev Dr Donnelly in his place From the present outlook Father Donnelly will not be able to conduct services The choir has refused to sing the chancel boys refuse to perform their duties at any mass when Father Donnelly is the celebrant, the ushers and collectors have all resigned, as has also the sexton of the church and the women who had the charge of the altar, and who performed other services gratuitously under Dr McGlynn for many years, have refused to do any more work until Dr McGlynn is reinstated This morning the priest who celebrated early morning mass had to open the doors, and had the church all to himself It was Father Donnelly's intention to announce himself as the priest of the church yesterday, but on account of the manifest feeling he postponed the announcement until next Sunday. Many church members declare he will then be forced to abandon the services Several anonymous letters of a threatening character were received by Father Donnelly this morning notified the police of the general discontent in the church was the failure of any of the parishioners to contribute flowers yesterday to decorate the altar It was the feast of the holy name of Jesus. The church has always been decorated on this day, but owing to absence of women who formerly took care of the chancel, even the lights on the throne where the sacrament stood were unlighted for the first time in twenty years.

MEETING IN FATHER M'GLYNN

NEW YORK, Jan 17—About 5000 of the late parishioners of Dr McGlynn the suspended pastor of St Stephen's, gathered about the building this evening in response to a call to express sympathy with him The great crowd in the basement was unable to gain admission Resolutions were unanimously passed many of those present listening to their reading with difficulty, as reciting their love for the deposed priest the outrage to their feelings occasioned by what they considered his past treatment Appointing a committee to wait upon Archbishop Corrigan to request his resignation, pledging themselves not to contribute a penny toward the support of the parish while ministered over by the new rector, Dr Donnelly or until Dr McGlynn is restored to its pastorate

After this was done word was sent in by a messenger for the meeting to disperse, as pastor Donnelly had sent for the police to clear the hall As the people filed out on the sidewalk a squad of police came up with drawn clubs.

Many Catholics and others not members of St. Stephen's parish, also held a meeting in Cooper Union to endorse Dr McGlynn, and the large auditorium was crowded to its utmost capacity The meeting was under the auspices of the central labor union, which is chiefly made up of the followers of Henry George Addresses were made in which it was stated that Dr McGlynn had been made the victim of Tammany Hall, objecting to foreign interference into our political affairs, and quoting from Catholic writers to show that the land theories of Henry George and Dr McGlynn were not new nor anti Catholic. Strong series of resolutions were passed reciting in the preamble the causes which led to the suspension of Dr McGlynn, quoting Archbishop Crooks and Bishop Nulty in support of the people's sovereignty, and declaring that in this land the ecclesiastical authority has no right to prescribe or prescribe politics.

CATHOLIC PROTESTS

The resolutions continue "As Catholics loyal to our religion, the highest in our belief, we protest most emphatically against any attempt to extend the ecclesiastical authority into the sphere of politics, and while cheerfully yielding full obedience to the authorities of the church in the matter of religion, we emphatically deny the right of the pope's propaganda, or of the archbishops or bishops to prescribe for American Catholics, lay or clerical what economic opinions they shall express or what line of political action they shall pursue or abstain from, and we denounce any attempt to inflict ecclesiastical penalties upon an American citizen, lay or clerical for political speech or action, as a flagging of religion into politics that is both scandalous to the church and dangerous to the principles of American freedom, and we further protest against Dr McGlynn's summons to Rome to account for his political opinion and action, as an attempt to establish a dangerous precedent that an American citizen can be questioned in a foreign country for his course in American politics

A resolution also pledged him all the support in the power of the meeting, moral and material

A STATEMENT FROM THE ARCHBISHOP

NEW YORK, Jan 17 — The *Tribune* will to morrow publish a letter in which the writer says Archbishop Corrigan told him that the suspension of Rev Dr McGlynn was not on his own responsibility, but that the order came from Rome

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A CORNER ON TURKISH PRUNES

NEW YORK, Jan 17—The *Commercial Bulletin* says The market for Turkish prunes continues to excite the interest of the entire trade The 6 cent point, the price they were expected to attain has been arrived at and the advancing tendency of the market has now set in. The situation is regarded as stronger than at any time in the past It is generally conceded that speculators have matters pretty well their own way At Trieste the market has been excited by operations of a syndicate there, and it is difficult to obtain free offers of stock The syndicate now claims to possess control of the world's stock of Turkish prunes and they announce the action they propose to take in regard to the future sale. They intend working in the interest of all dealers and will arrange matters so that all will be protected They will lead off immediately with an offering of 1000 cases, in lots of less than 100 cases at 6 cents. It will enter into an agreement with the buyer that no sale in less quantity or at a less price will be made, the seller to forfeit $50 per cask upon proof of any such transaction Following the placing of the first thousand, a second one hundred casks will be offered at 6¼ cents and so on in lots of 1000 by half cent advances until the price of 10 cents is reached, after which time it is believed the stock will be small and further goverining will be unnecessary

THREE PERSONS SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

TROY, N Y, Jan 17—Last night a police officer was told by a restaurant keeper at 493 River street that he and his family had been stupefied from the effects, as he verdicted, of fire gas which entered their apartments The gas company building is near by The gas was shut off and an examination of the houses in the neighborhood was made in one of which a tenement house with two persons, Wm Gilfillan, Ida Bennett and Caroline Bennett were found dead, sitting about the room, as they had been conversing when the gas overcame them Their bodies were taken to an undertaker's room and the coroner notified. Other families in the neighborhood were aroused and ordered by the police to leave their houses A leak in the pipes which run through the district was probably the cause of the accident, the gas being odorless

Twenty other persons were more or less affected in the same locality. The survivors say they experienced drowsiness and sickness at the stomach The authorities are investigating the matter and a special meeting of the common council has been called to take action. The company has shut off the gas temporarily and will remain so unless customers until it can make gas that is not odorless.

GEN. GRANT'S LAST PAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Last summer Mrs Grant received two checks from the treasury department one for $120, being three months extra pay due her husband as lieutenant of the 4th infantry in the time of the Mexican war, and the other for $60 50, arrears of pay for the last month of the general's life As one of the checks serves to recall the services the general rendered during the Mexican war, and the other the deserved action by the government in placing the general on the retired list after he had met with the misfortune which led to his death, Mrs Grant thinks the money too sacred to be used in any other way than as an offering toward the building of a monument to the memory of her husband She has therefore sent the checks to the Grant Monument association

FRANCIS MURPHY NOMINATED

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Jan 17—At 2 15 A M to-day, as a special freight train of nineteen cars, loaded with cotton, was pulling into Paducah, Ky on the line of the Chesapeake, Ohio & South western rail way one of the cars was discovered on fire The crew endeavored to extinguish the flames with hose attachments All they succeeded in doing however, was to prevent the flames from spreading to the other cars While removing the debris of the burned cars two dead bodies, charred beyond recognition, were discovered They are supposed to have been tramps whether white or black it is impossible to say The car was looked at Memphis, but the seals must have appeared to their horrible fate through the window in the end, which could be opened from the outside.

BREAK IN A FAVORITE STOCK

NEW YORK, Jan 17—Excitement was caused on the stock exchange to day by a sudden break in Richmond, West Point Terminal stock, which has been one of the most prominent stocks on Wall street for several months. Under manipulation of the Sully party the stock last week advanced from 40 to 65 and to day sold at 53 At this point it seemed to be very strong but suddenly it began to decline and in a short time was selling at 46, a fall of 7 per cent. There were many rumors afloat to account for the drop, but the one which was generally believed was that an injunction had been procured to prevent the proposed issue of $4,000,000 of new stock

LOGAN'S BOOK

NEW YORK Jan 17—A Washington dispatch to the *Sun* says Only 17,000 copies of Gen. Logan's book The Great Conspiracy,' have been sold. The general received $4500 from the publisher and Mrs Logan has received $500

A TRANSATLANTIC RACE.

NEW YORK, Jan 17 — H Cole owner of the yacht Dauntless, has accepted the challenge of Capt Bush, owner of the Coronet for a race across to Queenstown next March for a wager of $10,000

POLITICAL.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS WIN.

INDIANAPOLIS Jan. 17.—Judge Ayers, of the civil court this morning gave his decision on the proceedings against Lieutenant Governor Robertson He held that the court had jurisdiction in the case, and also that there is no provision of the constitution whereby a lieutenant governor can be elected at any other time than when the governor is elected—that is once every four years Inasmuch as the election was not constitutional the proceedings could not be contested As the election was not provided for by the constitution and the laws he granted a writ of injunction against the legislature, to restrain him from presiding at the joint convention Wednesday 19 In conclusion the judge said he assumed jurisdiction and in rendering the decision he did so that there could be an appeal to the supreme court at once He believed that upon such an important question the opinion of that court should be had

MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP

BOSTON, Jan 17.—Hon P A Collins was selected as their candidate for the United States senate by the caucus of democratic members of both branches of the legislature to day

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS

ALBANY, Jan 17—In the republican caucus the first ballot for senator resulted as follows Senator Warner Miller 44, Hon Levi P. Morton 25, Hon Frank Hiscock 12, total, 91

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

ALBANY Jan 17—The democratic legislative caucus to night agreed upon Smith M Weed, of Plattsburg, as its candidate for U S. senator on the first ballot.

DELAWARE'S NEXT SENATOR

DOVER, Del Jan 17—At the legislative caucus this evening George Gray was renominated for United States senator by acclamation.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Charles Francis Adams Writes a Somewhat Wrathy Letter to Washington.

BOSTON Jan 17—President Adams of the Union Pacific Railroad company has addressed a letter to the chairman of the house committee on Pacific railroads, of which the following is a copy

BOSTON Jan 17, 1887

Hon J W Throckmorton Chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, United States house of Representatives, Washington, D C Dear Sir—I see by the papers that the house of representatives is now considering the expediency of an investigation into the past history and money transactions of the Pacific railroads preliminary to a final adjustment of the relations between those companies and the government I do not know that the Union Pacific upon this point to be misunderstood While as a matter of business expediency the company has been willing to reach a final settlement with the government, it also wishes it to be understood that it may put a stop forever to those vague and scandalous assertions which are now made in print, for the purpose of influencing injudicious people in the interest of stock speculation The interests of thousands of persons and whole regions of country this become the football of any scheme or gambler who has access to the columns of some journal willing to increase its circulation by setting forth forgotten scandals of ancient history as new and startling disclosures What the Union Pacific, as a business corporation, does object to is that decisions which it had in its securities in a position to be handled to and fro between Wall street and Washington the prey of intriguers and speculators. The government of the United States is by far the largest creditor of the Union Pacific, which, as a debtor, at once willing and able to pay in full if dealt with on recognized business principles, thinks it not unfair to ask its principal creditor not to feel itself be used by competitors and stock jobbers as an instrument with which to injure the business resources and impair the credit of the debtor from whom the payment of the last penny is still to be exacted I respectfully but confidently submit that to allow itself to be so used is neither justice nor business nor fair play

I have the honor to be CHAS F ADAMS President

IN A SPANISH DUNGEON

The Experience in Cuba of a Prominent Merchant of St. Louis

ST LOUIS Jan 17—Meyer Kaufman a well known commission merchant arrived in this city yesterday from Cuba after an experience there which he will not soon forget, and for which he will ask the United States to demand of the Spanish government the sum of $50,000

Kaufman left this city in the early part of last month for Mexico, and when at Vera Cruz obtained a passport to Cuba for himself and an interpreter named Mobo Pera. Immediately upon his arrival at Havana a Spanish officer approached him, and without explanation of any kind lugged him off to jail and locked him up It was some time before he comprehended his situation, but he explained as best he could that there was a mistake somewhere He did not at first mind the matter, thinking his explanation would result in his release in a very short time.

Two or three days passed and he was still confined in jail, having no place whereon to lie but the flagging of his cell, and being furnished with nothing more substantial than the ration of food than the prison fare of bread and water

He learned that the charges against him were that he had swindled merchants in the City of Mexico to the extent of $25,000 He had been arrested a month after he had passed Mexico, and when the Spanish authorities went in the arrest was furnished by his first name and the fact that the swindler was of the same race as himself

Twelve days and as many nights Kaufman was confined in the Spanish dungeon, and after the first few days found himself well nigh starved and stiffened with sleeping on the rough stone flagging. An officer at last arrived from Mexico who, after examining him declared that he was innocent. The young lady exhibited considerable passion "I consider it an unwarrantable outrage, there now! I consider that it is unwarrantable interference" she said "I will not defer me in the least." Miss Nina that she was about to publish a book under her own name which was to be a history of the Diaz's written by himself and prepared by her.

Clark Zegur, who refused to issue the marriage license said he thought Miss Van Zandt was the victim of the ready wit of Spies and his counsel, that Miss Van Zandt did not love Spies nor Spies her. But the real affinity is between Miss Van Zandt, who has nine dogs, and Mrs. Capt Black, who has sixty dogs He thought the object of it all was to create sympathy for Spies and provoke the clemency of the governor Chief Zegur said he should go to Spies and represent the matter to him in this light In this dragging down to his own disgrace an innocent girl he showed himself lacking in all the instincts of honor and manhood

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

CANNOT ESCAPE THE GALLOWS

WASHINGTON, Jan 17—A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States to day in the murder case of Hayes, plaintiff in error, against the state of Missouri. Hayes was tried in the criminal court of St. Louis in 1882 for the murder of one Muller, on the 26th of August, last The jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to death He has brought his case to this court by writ of error, upon the ground that the law of Missouri provides that in capital cases in cities having a population of more than 100 000, the state shall be allowed fifteen peremptory challenges to jurors while elsewhere in Missouri the state is allowed in such cases only eight peremptory challenges This provision of the law the prisoner maintains, operated to his disadvantage in the trial in St. Louis, and was a denial to him of the "equal protection of the laws" enjoined by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution This court holds that allowing the state fifteen peremptory challenges in capital cases in cities containing more than a population of 100,000, is simply providing against the difficulty of securing, in such cases, impartial juries in cities of that size, which does not exist in other portions of the state. So far from defeating, it may furnish the means of giving that "equal protection of the laws" which the fourteenth amendment declares should not be denied There is nothing in the legislation of Missouri on this point, which is repugnant to that amendment, and the judgment of the supreme court of the state is affirmed. The opinion is by Justice Field.

PROTECTION DEMOCRATS

WASHINGTON, Jan 17.—A conference of protection democrats will be held to-morrow night, at which it is expected representatives will be present from the tobacco and fruit brandy interests A bill is said to be nearly completed which will considerably reduce the surplus revenues, and which will be placed before those present to-morrow night. It repeals all the tobacco taxes modifies it does not repeal altogether, the tax on fruit brandies, repeals the tax on alcohol used in the arts, adds certain articles to the free list and reduces the duty on others. The most notable case in which it is proposed to reduce the customs duty is in steel rails where duty is to be lowered from $18 to $12 or $13 One of the most prominent protection democrats said to-night that the duty on steel rails is prohibitory and that steel manufacturers combine and keep up the price of steel rails several dollars above what it should be

MANNING A CONFIRMED INVALID.

NEW YORK, Jan 17—The *Tribune* a Washington special of this date says "It is difficult sometimes to account for the violent denials usually issued at the treasury department whenever the statement is made in the public prints that Manning is far from being a well man The truth is that Manning is at present a confirmed invalid Manning sees daily a few visitors only, and goes through a form of signing his mail. He has not the physical strength to go through it, and yet he insists upon doing it every day It is really painful to note the effort with which he walks and the hesitancy and uncertainty which mark everyone of his movements, and the pallor of his complexion and the lusterless color of his eye, which belie the official and unofficial announcements given out at the treasury regarding his health

EQUAL TO THE COUNTRY

WASHINGTON, Jan 17. The International Union of Bricklayers and Masons, which has been holding a convention in this city during the past week has adopted the following

Resolved, That we, the International Union of Bricklayers and Masons, which is to be known throughout the world as that one only trade union with any society organizations governed by the principles or views advanced by socialists, anarchists, communists, or any organization opposed to sustaining the laws of our government and the flag bearing the stars and stripes is the flag that should be recognized as the standard of all labor organizations ALEXANDER DARRAGH, Pres.

W H. STEVENSON, Sec.

CONGRESSMAN COX'S HEALTH

WASHINGTON, Jan 17 —The condition of S S Cox is somewhat improved this morning, but he is still quite ill.

Cox is suffering from pleurisy and catarrh of the stomach He is very much emaciated and his breathing is short and painful. His physicians, Drs. Bliss and Powers, are frequently at his bedside, and while admitting that he is a very sick man, express the opinion that he will recover. If nothing now unforeseen does not occur to occasion a relapse.

At 3 o clock this evening Dr. Bliss reported Representative Cox's condition as considerably improved since the morning consultation.

GEN LOGAN'S DEBTS PAID

WASHINGTON, Jan 17—The citizens of Chicago having contributed $13,000 to the fund for the payment of the encumbrances now resting upon the home of Mrs Logan in this city, Col. M. M. Parker to-day called on her, and obtaining from her a check on Riggs & Co., paid off the notes Later in the day he presented to Mrs Logan the cancelled notes and she now owns the house, Calumet Place, on Columbia Heights, free from all encumbrances. The expected movement for a monument to Gen Logan will originate either with the Grand Army post or the Army of the Tennessee. The latter body meets in Detroit in September next, and it is probable the movement will take prominent shape then.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR GEN HAZEN'S FUNERAL

WASHINGTON Jan. 17—Gen. Hazen